Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 134 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, May 19, 1794. [Whole No. 530.]

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NOTICE.

THE Subscriber leaving this city for a short time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Potier to transact all business in his absence, holding his transactions as Valued on

Louis Osmont.

May 10 dtf

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Hand fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

City of Washington.

THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.

May 5 dr26M.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Gailiopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Attest,
SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.
May 14. 1m.

Dr. Moore's Journal in France,
VOLUME 2d.
This Day is published,
Price 6s. stitched, and 7/6 neatly bound, by
H. & P. RICE,
Bookfellers, No. 50, Market street,

A Journal during a residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1792; To which is added, an account of the most remarkable events that happened at Paris, from that time to the death of the late King of France.

By JOHN MOORE, D. D.
May 17 5t

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

For LONDON,
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN,

NOW lying at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, to sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

May 13. dtf

For Baltimore,
THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Master.

But then about 140 tons, is intended to sail as soon as her inward cargo is discharged, unless freight should offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to

SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.
Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks
London Porter in 42 gallon casks
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeen and Silks
With a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.

5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia,

The Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. M'NAMARA.

Will sail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, at JOHN WALN's Wharf, or

EMANUEL WALKER,
WHO HAS FOR SALE
The Cargo of said Vessel—Consisting of
VIRGINIA WHEAT,
FLOUR,
DEER SKINS, &c.
GINSENG
May 17 d4.

NEW THEATRE.

For the Benefit of
Mr. CHALMERS,
On WEDNESDAY, May 21.
A PLAY and FARCE,
As will be expressed in the BILLS of the DAY.
May 15 *d.*

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry streets
May 15 1w

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market street
April 14. m&thtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market street,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechism of Man;
Pointing out from sound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all these things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1794.
M. 5 m&th4w

District of Pennsylvania
TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Historical Collections; consisting of state papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an history of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.
Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correspondent member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illustria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna ministra."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
May 7 ew4w

ESSENCE
For the Tooth-Ache,
Prepared and sold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the most efficacious and safe medicines, that ever appeared, for that most excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous instances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into universal estimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmost service in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the disagreeable smell that is produced from unsound teeth, & will occasion a sweet breath; it likewise prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preserver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second street.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The following is the substance of the observations made by Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) on the Non-importation Bill, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. Smith was opposed to the measure because it was inconsistent with that spirit of negociation which was contemplated not only by the Executive, but by Congress; for although some members seemed averse to any further attempt at negociation, yet it was evidently the wish of a considerable majority to give it another trial.

The measure carried with it a *menace*; it held out this language, "That unless Great Britain would consent to certain measures, the United States would punish her by certain other measures."

This language had a direct tendency to defeat all negociation, for no nation would ever treat on such terms: Even were Great Britain disposed to make compleat satisfaction for every injury, her pride would restrain her from making concessions which might appear the result of threats and apprehensions.

This had been compared to the case of an individual, and it had been shewn that in common life, no man of spirit would make atonement for an injury, when it was demanded with a threat of punishment if withheld. Mr. Smith applied the case to ourselves; he brought it home to the feelings of the members themselves, and he asked if they, under similar circumstances, either as private or public characters, would not from a spirit of national pride, spurn at the idea of having redress extorted by menaces?

Great Britain would be disposed to make or withhold reparation according to events in Europe, and according to her view of the advantages or disadvantages resulting from a war with the United States.

By that view would her answer be governed; Should the cabinet of that nation hesitate with respect to peace or war, a measure like this would undoubtedly decide them against peace; their language would naturally be, we were disposed to accomodate all differences on the most amicable terms, but such a disposition under the present circumstances would appear to be the result of fear excited by your threats, and commit our reputation in the eyes of all the world; you must therefore pursue your measures and we shall pursue ours. Mr. Smith asked whether this would not be the language of every nation in a like situation; he was persuaded it would be ours. There was nothing pusillanimous in asking reparation in decent terms, unaccompanied with threats.

It was the common practice of all nations; Genoa had recently, though her neutrality had been violated and her port blocked up, sent an envoy extraordinary to Great Britain to demand satisfaction; her demand was couched in mild and civil language; yet Genoa was universally applauded for the firmness and the dignity of her conduct as a neutral power. It was not enough to say that we had been grossly insulted, this was admitted in its fullest extent but every nation when it required redress, was previously insulted; the very demand of satisfaction implied antecedent injury: Nations however negociated without threats.

Why then did gentlemen so frequently cry out—What, shall we negociate with a nation which has violated our rights? He would ask those gentlemen when negociation was necessary, but in the case of violated rights? He would further ask them whether they were not the first to urge negociation with the Dey of Algiers, who had captured our vessels and degraded our miserable fellow-citizens to the level of beasts of burden? Whether they did not oppose the naval armament, lest it should irritate the Algerines and prevent the success of negociation? Was it not the constant policy of this country to negociate

with the Indians when practicable rather than to make war with them? Why then raiſe objections to a negociation with England? or why after having admitted that negociation ſhall be attempted, defeat it by theſe projects?

If a majority of the houſe are ripe for war, let us ſay ſo, and act conſiſtently; but let us not hold one language at one time, and contradict it at another. Let us not ſay we are for peace and immediately adopt a war meaſure.

Mr. S. inferred from theſe obſervations, that negociation being determined on, he was bound to reſiſt any and every act which tended to fruſtrate that negociation.

But while he was thus for the *ſuaviter in modo*, he was at the ſame time for the *fortiter in re*, and he called upon the advocates of this ſcheme to join him in thoſe meaſures, which at the ſame time that they were free from the foregoing objections, would, in his opinion, either give effect to the negociation, or prepare us for the event of its failure.

A gentleman had ſaid, "we have fortified our harbours, we have filled our arſenals, we have encreaſed the military eſtabliſhment; now we muſt do ſomething more." But the gentleman, in the warmth of his imagination, had miſtaken things to be done, for things actually done. The fact was, that the gentleman was entirely unfounded in all theſe aſſertions. We have not fortified our harbours, we have not ſupplied our arſenals, we have not augmented our military ſtrength. 'Tis true we have it all *on paper*, but the very *revenues* neceſſary for the exiſtence of all thoſe eſſential points, are not yet reported by the committee of ways and means, and until thoſe revenues exiſt, the laws we have paſſed will be of little avail.

It was propoſed by the law, that the non importation ſhould not take effect till November next, and that diſtant period was fixed for its operation, to afford time for the reſult of the negociation, and that Congreſs might previouſly be in ſeſſion, in order to repeal the law if the negociation ſhould ſucceed. Thus, while the very law itſelf admitted the propriety of a negociation, it carried with it the very death wound of all negociation, by expreſsly purporting to be *in terrorem*. If it was not intended as a threat why not wait till November, and then adopt the meaſure, if expedient. Suppoſe this houſe ſhould, in November, deem the meaſure inexpedient, they can't repeal it without the concurrence of the Senate and Preſident; thus they foreſtal the judgment of the houſe, and deprive themſelves of that independence which they ought to poſſeſs, to act in the next ſeſſion according to their then view of things.

Some members had propoſed the 1ſt of November, in order to admit the fall goods, but if that was the deſign, the period would be an improper one, for it would be extremely unequal in its operations; in ſome of the ſtates, the fall veſſels might generally be arrived by that time; but in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, they would be generally excluded, and thoſe ſtates deprived of their expected ſupplies.

He further objected to the meaſure, on the grounds of its dictating the terms of negociation, which was not within the province of this houſe, and was therefore interfering with the executive, and ſo far a departure from the ſpirit of the conſtitution; but this ground having been fully diſcuſſed by other members, he ſhould not dwell on it.

One member had expreſſed an affection for this meaſure, becauſe it was as he had termed it, a *ſtepping ſtone to ſequeſtration*; Mr. S, thought it would be more properly called a *ſtumbling block to negociation*; he diſapproved of it in both ſhapes. He objected to it, both as to the *mode* in which it appeared and as to the *time*; as to the *mode*, becauſe it ſpecified particular grievances, and thus while it embarraſſed our executive, it menaced the executive of the nation with whom we were to treat, and made the redreſs of thoſe ſpecific grievances the ſine qua non of all future intercourſe; as to the *time*, becauſe as it was not to take effect till the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, there could be no other view in paſſing it now but that it might operate as a threat, and as this intention could not be miſtaken, it would undoubtedly defeat all accommodation.

Such being his view of the ſubject, he could not reconcile it to his duty to vote for it. He thought Congreſs owed it to their conſtituents to avoid a war, if poſſible: The ground of negociation being taken, they were bound to reject every meaſure which might have a tendency to defeat it, and to do every thing which might give it a fair chance of ſucceſs. But while he ſaid this, (as a neutral nation could not juſtly give umbrage by taking meaſures to ſupport her neutrality and aſſert her juſt rights) he pledged himſelf to concur in every act which might place us in a condition to make ourſelves reſpectable, to vindicate our national honor, and to obtain ample retribution for any wrongs which the courſe of events might leave unredreſſed.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Wedneſday, May 7, 1794.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the bill, ſent from the Senate, for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the remiſſion of the duties on eleven hogſheads of Coffeee which have been deſtroyed by fire"—And he withdrew.

On motion, by the Senators of that State,

Ordered, that the papers accompanying the remonſtrance of the legiſlature of the State of New-Hampſhire, againſt the determination of the Circuit Court for the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, held at Exeter on the 24th day of October 1793, be withdrawn.

Mr. Hawkins from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act ſupplementary to "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame, reported amendments, which were read, adopted, and the bill amended accordingly.

Ordered, that this bill be engroſſed for a third reading.

The motion made yeſterday "that a committee be appointed to report to the Senate what part of the trade of the United States may be releaſed from the effect of the preſent embargo, without interfering with the principle that induced the laying fo the ſame," was reſumed.

Ordered, that this motion be referred to Mr. Butler, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Bradford, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The petition of Oliver and Thomſon and others, merchants of Baltimore-town was preſented and read, praying that further time may be allowed for the payment of certain impoſt duties, about to fall due, for reaſons ſtated at large in the petition,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee laſt named.

The petition of Oliver and Thomſon, merchants of Baltimore-Town, praying that part of the impoſt duties on a quantity of Iriſh linens and Madeira wine, ſaid to be overrated by miſtake may be refunded.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of Treaſury, to conſider and report thereon the Senate.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act ſupplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," was read the third time, and being amended—

Reſolved, That this bill paſs with amendments.

Reſolved, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendments to this bill.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," and the "Reſolution to authorize the Preſident to grant clearances in the caſes of ſhips or veſſels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and that they were duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr, Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, and an enrolled reſolution, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident:" And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill and enrolled reſolution laſt reported to have been examined, and they were delivered to the committee to be laid before the the Preſident of the United States.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thurſday May 8th 1794.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act forthe remiſſion of the duties on eleven hogtheads of coffee which have been deſtroyed by fire," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act ſuplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

"They have paſſed the bill, ſent from Senate for concurrence, entitled, "An act to erect a Light Houſe on the headland of Cape Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Iſland in the State of North Carolina," with amendments, in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate.

"The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident—" and he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the remiſſion of the duties on eleven hogſheads of coffee which have been deſtroyed by fire," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Butler from the committee appointed yeſterday, on the motion for freeing a part of the trade of the United States from the operation of the preſent embargo, reported

"That in their opinion it is not adviſeable to grant any partial enlargements or permiſſions for the departure of veſſels now embargoed."

Ordered, That this report lie on the table.

The Senate proceeded to conſider the amendments of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the bill, entitled, "An act to erect a light-houſe on the head land of Cape-Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Iſland in the ſtate of North-Carolina."

Reſolved, That the Senate concur in the amendments to the ſaid bill.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

Mr. Foſter from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they did yeſterday, lay the following enrolled bills and enrolled reſolution before the Preſident of the United States, to wit, the bill entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," the bill, entitled, "An act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," and the "Reſolution to authorize the Preſident to grant clearances in the caſes of ſhips or veſſels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope."

The engroſſed bill prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame, was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this paſs, that the title thereof be, "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame."

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this bill.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Strong, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Butler, ſeverally have leave of abſence after this week.

On motion by Mr. Livermore, the rule was diſpenſed with, and permiſſion given to bring in a bill in addition to "The act for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Monroe, be a committee to bring in a bill, to alter the time for the next meeting of Congreſs.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk.

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives that he did on the 7th inſtant, approve and ſign a "reſolution to authorize the Preſident to grant clearances in the caſes, of ſhips or veſſels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope," and that he this day, approved and ſigned, "An act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States"—And he withdrew.

Mr. Livermore from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill to alter the time for holding the next meeting of Congreſs, which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That the rule be ſo far diſpenſed with, as that this bill be now read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be engroſſed for the third reading.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act ſupplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," and that it was enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk;

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident." And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the bill laſt reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate, a letter from Samuel Meredith, Treaſurer of the United States, with his account for the two quarters, cloſing the 31ſt of December 1793, as alſo his War Department account ending the 31ſt of March laſt.

The letter was read.

Ordered, That the letter and papers therein referred to lie on the table.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Friday, May 9th. 1794.

The bill in addition to the Act for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, was read the ſecond time.

On motion to add the following as an additional ſection to the bill, to wit:

"And be it further enacted, that there ſhall be allowed and paid, from and after the firſt day of June next, to each private ſoldier now in ſervice, or hereafter to be enliſted, the additional pay of one dollar per month, during the term of their reſpective enliſtment."

It paſſed in the negative—Yeas 7—Nays 16.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Edwards, Henry, Jackſon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, and Roſs.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Brown, Burr, Butler, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Hawkins, Izard, King, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Strong and Taylor.

On motion to ſtrike out the following words from the third ſection of the bill, to wit:

"And under ſuch ſpecial circumſtances as in the opinion of the Preſident of the United States, may require an augmentation of ſome parts of their rations; the Preſident be authorized to direct ſuch augmentation as he may judge neceſſary, not exceeding ."

It paſſed in the negative—Yeas 9—Nays 11.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent;

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Burr, Cabot, Edwards, Hawkins, Jackſon, Martin, Monroe, Potts and Roſs.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Brown, Ellſworth, Foſter, Gunn, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris and Strong.

Ordered, That this bill be engroſſed for a third reading.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated April 26.

"The iſland was never more amply ſupplied with proviſions than at preſent, ſeveral importers are putting off their corn, & meal, at 10 per cent under coſt of what comes from you."

Extract of another letter from St. Croix, dated April 27.

"We had yeſterday a confirmation of the embargo by a veſſel which accidentally eſcaped from New Haven, which we conſider an event of but little terror to this country, being placed beyond the reach of want for at leaſt ſix months, and large imports of proviſions daily expected, and we are altogether of opinion that your matters will ſoon be amicably adjuſted with Great Brltain."

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

At a public examination at the Moravian church of the pupils belonging to ſaid academy, the 14th and 15th of May inſt.

TRUSTEES PRESENT.

Mr. John Poor Principal, Rev. Doctor Magaw, Rev. Doct. Helmuth, Rev. Doct. Handle, Rev. Frederick Schmidt, Mr. Pelatiah Webſter, John Swanwick, Eſq. Mr. Peter Thomſon, Mr. John Ely and Doct. Benjamin Say, Secretary.

Although no harſh treatment of any kind be attemted in this ſeminary, yet the habits of good order are ſo fully eſtabliſhed, that during the courſe of the examination the

ſtricteſt decorum and that diſcreet behavior which grace the female character (by the pupils) were univerſally obſerved.

The ſtudents were examined by claſſes and premiums were adjudged by the truſtees and conferred by the principal on the beſt proficients in the different branches of ſcience in each claſs.

FIRST CLASS.

To Miſs Kitty Wood & Miſs Hannah Wallis } For good behavior.
To Miſs Hetty Leib, and Miſs Hannah Shipley } For reading.
To Miſs Hetty Reeley For writing.
To Miſs Nancy Maſſey and Miſs Molly Iſrael } For Arithmetic.
To Miſs Nancy Negus and Miſs Eliza Cook } For Grammar.
To Miſs Ann Harker For Geography.
To Miſs Lydia Wells For Rhetoric.

SECOND CLASS.

To Miſs Leah Bickerton For good behavior.
To Miſs Sally Gambol & Miſs Molly Cranſton } For Reading.
To Miſs Sally Lane For Writing.
To Miſs Sally Woglom For Arithmetic.
To Miſs Eliza Gray For Grammar.

THIRD CLASS.

To Miſs Eliza Wartman For good behavior.
To Miſs Peggy Brewſter For Reading.
To Miſs Eliza Morgan and Miſs Nancy Page. } For Writing.

An addreſs delivered by John Swanwick Eſq.

YOUNG LADIES,

It is now about ſix years ſince on an occaſion ſimilar to the preſent I had the honor to deliver in Mr. Brown's academy my ſentiments on the ſubject of education, and to bear my teſtimony in praiſe of the rapid progreſs the arts and ſciences were making among us. You may eaſily imagine that it is with peculiar ſatisfaction, that after ſuch a lapſe of time I return to this place to purſue a favorite ſubject of contemplation, and to welcome in among the elegancies of ſurrounding nature, the ſuperior attractions of poliſhed manners and of an improved civilization.

When I think for a moment on the cloſe of the laſt year, the diſmal ſcenes with which the autumn was peculiarly marked, the very extinction of hope that ſeemed viſible on the faces of ſome of our countrymen, what muſt be the tide of exultation at ſeeing once more revive, amid all the pomp and luxuriance of the opening year, the charms of health, and of that health, devoted to augment the ſum of general happineſs.

The very rapid improvements of which the truſtees are now witneſſes flatter the more as they are only ſynonimous with equal advances which our contry is gradually experiencing in her public proſpects. Our cities become more embelliſhed, our roads improved, our communications inland opened, our code of laws ſoftened and meliorated, our charitable and uſeful eſtabliſhments augmented and the general welfare of America promoted juſt in proportion as you ladies unfold the dawn of that early ſkill and induſtry, the effects of which are to caſt ſo bright a colouring on ſucceeding years.

Ambitious of profit from all European patterns, America is ſtill riſing to an elevation above them, from her zeal to carry her improvemnnts more and more forward towards the goal of perfection. In Europe we hear indeed of famous univerſities and of literary honors conferred therein, but theſe ſeem devoted to one ſex alone, while in our country, the ladies become fairly our rivals, if not our ſuperiors in all the graces of education, and bear away their diplomas like ours of proficiency and of excellence in the various branches of polite learning.

How important is the conſideration that ſuch ſhould be the caſe, that ſuch ſhould be the care of female minds when it is conſidered that they are probably to give the caſting complexion to the future generations of America, into whoſe infant minds they will not fail to inſtill a full value for the treaſures for which they have themſelves been candidates, and into whoſe youthful boſoms they will never omit to ingraft that continued ſtock of patriotic ardour for the equal rights and privileges of man; for which to the honor of the preſent age we have ſeen it the avowed advocate, and for which their own progenitors acquired ſuch an immortality of fame by the ſucceſsful defence.

Happy, ladies, to be born in an age of ſuch great attainments in which the human mind is daily exerting itſelf in new acquiſitions of important knowledge. In which our peculiar country has pledged itſelf in its conſtitutional act, that ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed throughout the ſtate in which the poor ſhall be taught gratis; in which the care of enlightening and informing the citizens is made the firſt obligation and duty of the government, and in which every ſpecies of ignorance and barbariſm is generally exploded. Long may you live as ornaments of ſuch an age and of ſuch a country, the delight and the aſylum of the human race to which nothing can more contribute than the care, induſtry, and zeal with which you have purſued your ſtudies, and for which the truſtees have juſt now awarded premiums to thoſe who have excelled; rewards intended rather to excite emulation, than to convey cenſure on thoſe who do not receive them, ſince it is not doubted but ſuch as may have now fallen ſhort in this reſpect, will ſoon, by ſuperior diligence, become more ſucceſsful candidates for equally flattering diſtinction in future.

A gentleman is arrived in town from Lexington in Kentuckey, which place he left the 1ſt of May. He informs that the projected expedition under Gen. Clark is totally broken up; the Indians, we learn continue their depredations.

Accounts are received that a veſſel arrived at Antigua, twenty three days ſince, in 34 days from England, & brought intelligence that the Iſlands of Guernſey & Jerſey were taken by the French.

From the Royal Daniſh American Gazette.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, (St. Croix) April 26.

On Thurſday laſt came to anchor here, the Engliſh frigate Roſe, of 28 guns, Captain Scot. On the next day, the Quebec frigate of 36 guns, Capt. Rogers, and Buſl Dog ſloop of War, Capt. Browne, appeared off this harbour—captains Scot and Rogers came on ſhore. It is ſaid theſe ſhips are in purſuit of 3 French veſſels, that had made their eſcape from Gaudaloupe with an immenſe treaſure, after the ſurrender of that iſland: which we learn for certain took place on Sunday laſt. Morne Paliſſeſt was carried by ſtorm. We hear that the Engliſh loſt ſeverel hundred of their troops at the reduction of this iſland; at Point Petre, the Frenchmen had ſtruck their colours, and the Engliſh troops had formed themſelves in order to enter, and take poſſeſſion, when the French opened their batteries again upon them, and killed upwards of 200 men. The ſeamen enraged at this, ruſhed on with great impetuoſity, and immediately ſtormed the garriſon, which they carried with little or no loſs. Upwards of 150 Frenchmen were put to the ſword.

The Roſe got under way yeſterday about noon. Captains Rogers and Scot embarked in the evening. Theſe ſhips of war were ſeen this morning ſtretching to the N.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

They write from Montreal, April 21, that an alarming fire broke out in that town on the 18th ult. in a diſtillery, which conſumed it, and the houſe and corn mill of Mr. Levy—loſs, eſtimated from 10 to 12,000l.

At the Connecticut annual general election in Hartford, on Thurſday, laſt week, Samuel Huntington, Eſq. was choſen Governor, Oliver Wolcott, Eſq. Lieutenant governor, and David Dagget, Speaker of the Houſe.

Off the banks of Newfoundland, captain Swaine ſpoke a cartel, with 400 priſoners from Martinico bound to St. Maloes.

By Captain Smith of the brig Nancy, in 18 days from Jeremie, we have information that we believe authentic—That a packet had arrived at Barbadoes in 18 days from England, bearing orders for calling in all privateers, and reſtoring all American veſſels and cargoes. All Britiſh ports are opened, and French ports all declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege. On the arrival of theſe orders, a Britiſh frigate was ſent to blockade Aux-Cayes. This news was received at the Leeward before the Captain ſailed. He ſaw this intelligence in the Jamaica papers—and he alſo ſaw London papers brought by the packet.

From the Bermuda Gazette of the 3d inſt.

"On Monday arrived here the ſloop Independence, Thomas Young, maſter, from Philadelphia. What her *real* buſineſs here is, we do not pretend to know; but, ſhe is ſaid to belong to Mr. Fitzſimmons, a member of Congreſs, who by his influence obtained permiſſion to let her come here to take away any American ſeamen that may wiſh to return to America, who belonged to any of the condemned veſſels, &c. &c. The opinion on the Continent was that a thouſand or two of them were here ſtarving and without friends; but the fact is, that only two or three *real* American veſſels have been condemned here, and the crews have not been obliged to wait a week after, as there are continually American or Britiſh veſſels ſailing out from hence to the Continent or the Weſt Indies, none of which refuſe them a paſſage. This ſloop brought no cargo—At the time ſhe left Philadelphia, the embargo continued, and was to be ſo for 40 days from the 26th of March.—This is evidently to ſerve the cauſe of the French regicide ſlaughterers, but we hope they will meet with a diſappointment.—Many Britiſh veſſels are in the American ports, and the rudders unhung, to prevent their eſcaping.

"We are informed that all the money belonging to the Britiſh ſubjects in the American funds, is ſeized upon by Congreſs, as a ſecurity for the pretended depredations committed by the Engliſh privateers; and we have a Philadelphia paper of April 5th which contains a debate in Congreſs on a propoſition to confiſcate all debts due to Britiſh in America, for the ſame reaſon. As theſe are acts of injuſtice, there can be but little doubt that they will be adopted. *Bim!*

"We learn, that Mr. Jefferſon is ſent to the Court of Great Britain, with diſpatches from Congreſs, to demand reſtitution for all the property ſeized by the Britiſh privateers.

"From the preſent proceedings of the Congreſs, it appears to us, that the Americans are likely to make *leeway* ſoon; an embargo (or total ſtoppage to their trade) on all their merchantmen; taxes to be levied for building fortifications, light-houſes, raiſing an army of foot and horſe for defence, and another to go againſt the Indians, and finally, to build a navy, will make them feel themſelves in a manner they have not been uſed to; added to theſe, where are their reſources without trade or without allies, for their *great and good friends* cannot aſſiſt them!

"The Indians have lately been very troubleſome on the back ſettlements of America, murdering many of the inhabitants."

BOSTON, May 13.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated February 11.

"The bells of this town are now ringing to celebrate the capture of ſeven ſail of French Weſt Indiamen brought in here by two only of our privateers—they could have taken two others, but from a deficiency of hands to put on board them.

"Five of the above ſhips are from St. Domingo, they are all fine veſſels, and richly laden."

Extract of a letter from London, received in the laſt veſſel.

"The campaign is opened; there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe it will be a very bloody one. The French will give a good account of themſelves. General O'Hara is a priſoner at Paris. The Engliſh have offered 2000 French privates for his ranſom; but the French reply, "we have plenty of men already."

Arrived ſchooner Hawke, Capt. Clapp, in two days from Tobago, via St. Euſtatia. Left at Tobago, ſchooner Phœnix, Dighton, of Kennebeck, to ſail in 8 days for Boſton; brig Nancy, Orne, from Newbury port, loſt her deck load and one anchor, on the main; brig Diſpatch, Briard, Portſmouth, (N. H.) to ſail in 5 days; brig Nautilus, Hooker, do. Sally, Phinney, Boſton; ſloop ——, Coffin, New-York; barque Hope, Bairbridge, of Philadelphia; brig Induſtry, Waite, of Portland. Spoke a ſchooner of Salem, from Calcutta, bound into St. Euſtatia, for proviſions, 90 days paſſage. The maſter informed Capt. Clapp, that the ſhip Cleopatra, was loſt on the coaſt of Bangau, and the crew, except the Doctor, Carpenter, and two Seamen, periſhed; and that a ſhip from Boſton, a whaleman, Rich, Maſter, was ſeized, and the cargo condemned for Engliſh property, and Capt. Rich is in confinement. Capt. C. afterwards ſaw the above ſchooner boarded by a privateer, in whoſe company he left her.

Capt. C. ſpoke ſeveral veſſels on his paſſage, which had been carried into Montſerat, and other Engliſh iſlands, and acquitted without even examining their papers; and many that had been libelled, had recovered damages.

HALIFAX, April 29.

On Saturday arrived here the Portland Packet, Capt. James, in 38 days from Falmouth, with the February and March mails; our intelligence from home is now to the 15th ult. but nothing important has occurred.

BARBADOES, April 8.

We learn by way of Antigua, that ſome French democrats at St. Thomas's, had fitted out 4 brigs, and ſailed from that iſland for the purpoſe of plundering and burning the town of Tortola, but Admiral Jervis, being appriſed of their intention, diſpatched the Roſe frigate to intercept them, which ſhe did, took one and diſperſed the reſt.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. days

Ship Juliana, Ingraham, Charleſton 11
Brig Swallow, Read, Antigua, 22
Molly, Wills, St. Croix 14
Sch'r. Magdalen, Bells, St. Thomas's 20
Andrew, Norton, Jamaica 30
Stock, Adams, Newbury-Port 9
Bell, Britts, North-Carolina 8
Sloop Ulabia, Wheeler, ditto 30
Rooby, Davidſon, New-York 2
Fanny, Gilbert, New-London 4
Independence, Young, Bermuda 9

It is reported that there is a veſſel arrived in the river from Oporto, which brings an account that the negociations between the Portugueſe and the Algerines for the renewal of the Truce between thoſe powers, is broken off, and that the truce is not to be renewed.

Authentic liſt of LIBELLED veſſels now in the harbor of St. George's (Bermuda) handed by Mr. Meigs, who ſailed from thence on the 5th inſtant.

Brig Columbia, Barnard, of Hudſon; ſloop Betſey, Hathaway, of Dighton; brig Endeavor, Philips, of Boſton; ſloop Ruby, Bradiſh, of Baltimore; brig Betſey, Furlong, ditto; ſchooner Thetis, Jones, ditto; ſloop Sally, Hayes, of Philadelphia; brig Jane, Lillebridge, ditto; ſloop Federal, Earl, of Rhode-Iſland; ſchooner ——, Smith, of Boſton, from St. Lucia; ſchooner Little Cherub, Waite, of Portland—not yet adjudicated.

Brig Hiram, Stocking, of New-London; ſchooner Mercy, Patten. of Charleſton—condemned.

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,
LLOYD WHARTON, Maſter.

SHE is intended to ſail with the firſt veſſels and can accommodate a few paſſengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
May 19. d6t

Books by auction.

On Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Saturday next. at four o'clock in the afternoon, at
J. Connelly's Auction Store,
No. 78, *ſouth Front ſtreet*,
Will be continued the ſale of a valuable
Collection of BOOKS,
Moſtly new or in good condition, beginning at No. 157 in the catalogue.

They may be ſeen any day prior to the ſale from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 26, Spruce ſtreet, where catalogues may be had and commiſſions received from any perſons who cannot attend the ſale.
May 19 dts

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. FENNELL'S NIGHT.
THIS EVENING,
May 19.
Will be performed,
For the firſt time here, an Hiſtorical Play, called the
Surrender of Calais,
OR,
GALLIC PATRIOTISM.
Written by George Colman, jun. Eſq.

King Edward,	Mr. Moreton
Sir Walter Mauny,	Mr. Warrell
Ribemont,	Mr. Fennell
La Gloire,	Mr. Bates
Euſtace de Saint Pierre,	Mr. Whitlock
John De Vienne,	Mr. Green
Citizens,	Meſſrs. Finch, Francis, & Morris
Old Man,	Mr. De Moulin
Serjeant,	Mr. Wignell
O'Carrol,	Mr. Marſhall
Crier,	Mr. Bliſſett
John D'Aire,	Mr. Cleveland
1ſt Gallows-maker,	Mr. Harwood
2d ditto.	Mr. Darley jun.
Queen,	Mrs. Shaw
Madelon,	Mrs. Marſhall
Julia,	Mrs. Francis

In Act 2d, a Proceſſion and Solemn Dirge.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, in two Acts, called
THE SULTAN;
Or, A Peep into the Seraglio.

On WEDNESDAY, a COMEDY Called *NOTORIETY*, with a PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, for the Benefit of Mr. CHALMERS.

☞ *Mr. BATES's night will be on FRIDAY.*

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No: 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

S H O E S.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&ſ10t

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Foreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&ſ3w

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Publiſhed by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market ſtreet,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&ſ3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 1. tnth&s6w

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.

Coniac, French and Peach Brandies

Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.

Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.

Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.

Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.

London do. in do. do.

Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.

London do. in do. do. and

Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Moris,

The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,

Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of

W I N E S, &c.

Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion

Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.

May 9 tu&ſ2m

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&ſtf

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the origiual letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.

Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&ſtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.

Price 1 8 of a Dollar.

April 22. mw&ſgw

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,

VOLUME XI OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

OR A

Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3taw1f

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M, would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,

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May 15. dt25

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JOHN ORMROD,

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AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

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